

House of Commons

# Qu'Appelle Progress.

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## HORSE STEALING. FOUL MURDER.

### Hector McLeish Shot by the Thieves.

On Sunday night last a horse was stolen from the stable of Mr. H. McLeish, who lives a mile east of the town. The next morning (Monday) Messrs. McLeish, J. R. Brown, Sergt. Fyfe, Const. Thompson, Chas. Macdonald, John Barr, and George Maxwell started after the thieves. It was supposed that a half-breed named Moise Racette, who has just been out of the penitentiary for two months, after having served a sentence of two years for horse stealing, and his brother were the parties who had stolen the horses. The same day about ten o'clock Mr. Jas. Cuth, who lives about three miles south of Indian head, was walking from his own place to his father's house, and on the way saw four horses, a light roan, a black with white fore feet and face, a dark roan, and a light bay, the latter a mare. Mr. Cuth stopped to examine the animals, and was in the act of turning away when a shot was fired from a bluff near by, he thinks to frighten him; no person was visible. He went to his father's house, and returned to the place with his father and brother but the animals had disappeared. It was also learned that the supposed thieves had got their dinner at the house of a half-breed named Brabant. In the evening of Monday a portion of the searching party that had started from Qu'Appelle brought up at Wolsley. After consulting to- gether it was arranged that Mr. McLeish and a Wolsley policeman named Matheson should walk out to the house of a half-breed named Racette, father of two of the supposed thieves, who lived about a mile north from Wolsley and watch the house, as the men they were looking for were supposed to be there. Those remaining at Wolsley were to go out with horses and rifles at the break of day to surround the house. When Mr. McLeish and constable Matheson got near the house they saw but one man outside going toward the stable. It was proposed by the policeman that they should arrest him. They accordingly went up to the man who proved to be Moise Racette, and the policeman laid his hands on his shoulder and said "you are my prisoner;" he made no resistance for the moment, but James Gaudet (who was also one of the party of thieves) stole up behind the policeman and knocked him insensible with a bludgeon of some kind. Gaudet placed a revolver to Mr. McLeish's back and at once fired. He was so near that it burned his coat. Mr. McLeish then turned about and as he was doing so Gaudet fired again the ball entering his left side toward the back. Mr. McLeish was by this time in the act of making for Gaudet reaching out his left arm when the third shot was fired, the ball entering his arm and fracturing it. From Gaudet's remarks to Racette's wife it is evident that the murder was deliberate as he thought he had fatally shot a policeman, as Mr. McLeish had on a policeman's overcoat at the time, he having said that he had it in for a policeman and he had now done for one of them. In a few minutes constable Matheson returned to consciousness, when he and old man Racette carried Mr. McLeish into the house. Matheson then said he would go to Wolsley for the Dr. Moise Racette agreed to go with him. They started together, but when a few paces off Racette jumped to one side, and Gaudet fired six

shots at Matheson, who on hearing the first report started to run. Then Racette and Gaudet ran after Matheson and again knocked him down. Gaudet placed a revolver to the policeman's head and ordered him to go to the house, which he did. The thieves being four in all, the fourth one besides those already mentioned being a half-breed named Oullette, then went to the stable, took three horses that they had stolen one day last week from one Whiteford, near Moose Jaw, and a horse belonging to old man Racette. They had left Matheson in the house with the old man and his wife and Mr. McLeish. In a few minutes Matheson cautiously put his head out of the door, but he was confronted with a revolver and ordered to stay in the house. In another few minutes he again looked out, and seeing no one round, again stated for Wolsley, where he arrived without further mishaps. He at once brought help including Mr. J. R. Brown and Dr. Hutchinson of Grenfell, who happened to be at Wolsley at the time. Mr. McLeish had been placed on a mattress, and was being tended by Racette's wife, the old man having apparently followed the thieves, who were now also murderers. The doctor took out from close under the skin of his abdomen the ball that had entered his back, and also from his shoulder the one that had entered his arm. The ball that had entered his side had evidently lodged in his bowels and could not be found by probing for it. Mr. McLeish remained fully conscious all the time, though suffering much internal pain. Thinking that he could have better attention at Wolsley a litter was made and he was carried to the town. He there got every attention possible, but at 8-40 o'clock he breathed his last. He remained conscious till within a few minutes of his death which was caused by internal hemorrhage. Those attending him had hope that he might live to have Mrs. McLeish get down to see him before he died, though it was known from the first that his wounds were fatal. When the news of his death was wired to Qu'Appelle, the difficult task of conveying the heartrending intelligence to Mrs. McLeish was devolved upon Mrs. A. McKenzie, Mrs. A. Raymond and Mrs. S. Nelson, who went to her residence and told her that her husband was shot. They shrank from announcing his death, and sent for Rev. A. Andrews, who was at Mr. Brown's at the time, to communicate the sad news, which he did as cautiously as possible. Mrs. McLeish, though terribly shocked, bore up with fortitude under the afflictive intelligence. While her heart was torn to the very core, she seemed to have some of the same brave spirit which possessed her loving and beloved husband now cold in death. Kind friends have remained with her or called on her to comfort and sympathize with her in her trying trial.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Brown telegraphed to Mr. Alex. McKenzie that Mrs. McLeish was shot and sent half an hour after another telegram came to Mr. G.H.V. Bulyea that he was dead. The news rapidly spread round town and the greatest excitement prevailed. An impromptu meeting was held at Mr. Bulyea's store, and a subscription list started by which \$150 was raised. It was determined to procure a special train and organize a large party to follow the murderers. Strong condemnation was expressed at the sympathy of the police authorities at Regina in not sending out men to recover the stolen horses and attempt to follow up the horse thieves and arrest them, he was compelled by too much red tape to they done so Qu'Appelle would still have one of her esteemed and valuable citizens who is now the victim of a foul murder. The fact

is they should be more widely distributed, there being only two stationed here, with from one to two hundred at Regina. Had there been more along the line here, at Indian Head and Wolsley, without doubt the thieves could have been taken without the necessity of citizens placing themselves in danger. Telegrams were sent to Commissioner Herchmer to send out Mounted Police with citizens. About four hours after Mr. A. M. McEne received a reply giving very little satisfaction, only asking for particulars. Before that time the special train had come and gone with a body of citizens to do police duty. About half-past eleven an engine, flat car, box car and caboose were ready at the station having come from the east. In an hour's time the box car was filled with horses and the flat car loaded with three rigs, saddles and other accessories. Rifles and shot guns had been scoured for all over the place, and the party started well armed. They comprised the following: A. J. Paterson, G. B. Murphy, James Scott, C. C. Bailey, J. A. Cowan, G. Gibson, A. Gray, W. Cluston, J. H. McCaul, A. Dundas, Archie Lequesne, J. Boden, Sam. Tees, S. Mitchell, E. Marwood, M. McComb, T. Howden, A. McDow, W. A. Ott, H. Flavell, J. Ross, V. S. Mr. G. V. Bulyea and S. H. Caswell also went with the intention of staying with the pursuing party, but, were with difficulty persuaded to give up their horses and outfit to others not supplied. A number of our citizens also went down by the special and returned either by the special or evening express. The remains of Mr. McLeish were brought to Qu'Appelle on the return of the special train. The party organized at Wolsley and was augmented there by additions including Sergt. Fyfe, Chas. Macdonald, and others. They started for the house of one Large, a half-breed living ten miles north of Grenfell, where Gaudet and Moise Racette were seen on Tuesday morning apparently making for the Crooked Lakes reserve. The party was at Broadview yesterday evening, having tracked the fleeing criminals across the C. P. R. near that place going south this morning. It is believed that should they come up with the murderers that there will be hot work, as the men are desperate characters who are not at all likely to submit easily to capture, and the pursuing party are in no trifling mood. News from the pursuers is anxiously awaited by our citizens.

Dr. Hutchinson, soon after Mr. McLeish's death, empanelled a jury, and held an inquest. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that the bullet which went into Mr. McLeish's back passed through his liver. A third son of the half-breed Racette, aged about fourteen, and his mother had been secured as witnesses. The boy, Peter Racette, testified that he saw Gaudet do the shooting and that his brother Moise and Gaudet told him that they had shot at the policeman. Mr. R. Dundas Strong, who had gone down to Wolsley with the special train, acted as Crown prosecutor. The jury returned a verdict against the five men, including old man Racette, for wilful murder, and warrants were issued for their arrest on the charge, and placed in Gen. Matheson's hands for execution. This was in the evening after Sergt. Fyfe and the party of citizens had left Wolsley. It is but right to say that Sergt. Fyfe did his utmost to follow up the horse thieves and attempt to follow up the horse thieves and arrest them, he was compelled by too much red tape to they done so Qu'Appelle would still have one of her esteemed and valuable citizens who is now the victim of a foul murder. The fact

son's head has swollen very much and one of the bullets shot at him by Gaudet passed through one of his pant legs. Mr. T. T. Thompson, chairman of our municipality, and Mr. R. Dundas Strong went from Wolsley to Regina by Tuesday's express to stir out the police after the murderers. They proceeded at once on arrival at Regina to the barracks, and aroused Major Jarvis. On enquiring why more police had not been sent out, the reply was that they were waiting for information. The Major was urged to have a detachment ready to send by a special express that was made up and would go east about ten yesterday. Then further difficulty was experienced in getting a car for horses attached to the train. Moose Jaw was wired asking permission to do so, but refused. A message was then sent to Winnipeg to General Superintendent Whyte, this again had to be transmitted to Mr. Whyte, who had gone west before an answer was received, which came to hand only about ten minutes before the train was due at Regina. A detachment of twelve men, a sergeant and sixteen horses were sent to Grenfell with orders to follow up the murderers. They were about twenty-four behind our party of citizens, and it is questionable whether they will be of much use after so much delay.

THE LATEST.  
Telegrams from Broadview last evening state that the party citizens traced them from Wolsley to near the agency of the Crooked Lake reserve and from there across the C. P. R. near Broadview going south. They have sixteen hours start, but their horses are pretty well played out. If they do not steal more horses there are good prospects of our party overtaking them.

Montreal, Que., May 30.—Mr. Law-  
lor, Past Grand Worthy Chief Templar  
of Indiana, is in the city on his way  
from the convention at Saratoga. He is  
acquainted with Lansdowne's estates  
and says O'Brien has been guilty  
of grave falsehood in regard to French,  
the agent, who is spoken of as one  
of the most worthy Christians you  
could meet anywhere and incapable  
of lying.

Prof. Bell was examined before the  
Shulze committee and made suggestions  
and a statement regarding the con-  
dition of the Indians of the North-  
west their adaptability to agriculture,  
at work, what they live upon, their  
habits and the cost of preserving wild  
game, found in the James and Hud-  
son's Bay districts and transporting  
it to southern Indians under treaty  
with the Government.

President Cleveland is said to be  
constantly in receipt of memorials  
from Detroit, Chicago, Duluth and  
the other border cities and towns, ap-  
pealing to him not to interfere with  
their large and growing trade with  
Canada by decreeing non-recourse  
with the Dominion. Like the cau-  
tious and capable statesman he has  
heretofore shown himself to be, Mr.  
Cleveland will probably take these  
suggestions into his careful and effec-  
tive consideration. Non-recourse  
could be found a two-edged sword  
and it made use of.

Ottawa, Ont., May 22.—The major-  
ity against Watson's motion was 59.  
Of the six Liberals who voted against  
their party, it is stated that Hile and  
Couture are severing their connection  
with it entirely. Sir Charles Compton  
complained Watson on his presentation  
of his case, and it is generally admitted  
that Daly's speech was an admirable  
reply and a fair argument in favor  
of Manitoba's rights while not deny-  
ing the Province to the advantage of  
Dakota. Watson explains that the  
conduct of some members of his party  
in opposing his resolution was owing  
to Manitoba's sending four members  
to support the Government, and thus  
showing it had no grievance. There  
appears to be no immediate relief for  
Manitoba unless the ministers be  
separated on conflict by her own exhorta-  
tions. The Grand Trunk apparently will  
not be a help.

## The Qu'Appelle Progress

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Business locals, 50 cents for first, twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word. The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Address, J. W. WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assin. E. J. WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

### DISTRIBUTE THE POLICE.

Since the receipt of the news of the villainous murder of one of Qu'Appelle's most esteemed citizen's on Tuesday morning, while searching for a horse that had been stolen from him, the strong indignation of our citizens has scarcely been restrained from heated public expression, even in the hours of mourning, at the policy of centralization which seems to characterize the disposition of the Northwest Mounted Police. They are kept by the hundreds in Regina surrounded by an open plain, where people can see their cattle or horses for miles, but at Qu'Appelle, or even other points, which are surrounded by bluffs affording shelter for prowling thieves and murderers, there are only two or three at most. Around Regina there are scarcely ever any Indians or half-breeds camped, but you will find teepees by the dozen around Qu'Appelle. This town is also the crossing of the C. P. R. of the old trail from the Saskatchewan and the north country to Wood Mountain and the south. Here it is that horse stealing has been and will continue to be prevalent if an ample force is not stationed at this point. Last fall it was expected that a detachment of the force would be quartered here, but we were without any good reason disappointed. We should have at least twenty-five men and an Inspector. If such a force had been in our midst it is extremely doubtful if Mr. McLeish would have had two horses stolen within a few months and finally lost his life by the lawless marauders. The utmost pressure should be brought to bear upon the authorities to secure twenty-five men for the safety of our citizens lives and property. Does not the blood of him who moved among us in the full vigor of healthful life a few days ago, cry out against this centralization of a force that should be more equally distributed. Let us have some of the men who are being kept at the country's expense, shall we demand it in vain? Let these in authority answer?

The disallowance agitation still continues. A meeting was held in Winnipeg on Wednesday night of last week, which is reported to have been the largest and most excited, though orderly, meeting ever held in Winnipeg. The meeting was unanimously in favor of the provincial government building a railway to the boundary to connect with the United States railway system.

The Parliament of Canada expects to be re-opened this summer for the establishment of a peated post system with various British colonies.

The consternation and suppressed excitement that pervaded our town on Tuesday on the receipt of the news of the murder of Mr. Hector McLeish, was an indication of the very high esteem in which the deceased was held. The prompt manner in which our citizens put up the money and took action to bring the murderers to justice, is an indication of the spirit of the people of our town, and we say all honor to the men who are exposing themselves to hardship and danger, as well as giving their time, in order to apprehend the villains who hesitated not to shed blood. While all is being done that can be for the dead, and for the immediate comfort of the living who are left to mourn their loss, we should take steps as citizens to bring before the Government the position in which a suddenly bereaved lady finds herself and her home. The Government should be made to feel that they must without further delay issue her a patent for her homestead, which has been withheld from her deceased husband so long. Within a few days we trust our citizens will memorialize the Dominion Government and press for the rights of the afflicted widow.

An Ottawa dispatch says:—In an interview to-day General Manager Hickson denied that his railway had taken any part in disallowance in Manitoba. It was impracticable for the Grand Trunk to aid in the construction of lines in Manitoba at present, as the system was at no point nearer to the boundary than Chicago. He contradicted Sir George Stephen, that it would necessarily follow that the diversions of the traffic of Manitoba to lines constructed towards the American boundary would ensure the transportation of any part of it over the Grand Trunk system. If traffic went to American cities but little of it would go over the Grand Trunk, and that for a short distance only, but if the Grand Trunk were to carry to and from the Northwest Quebec, Ontario and the Lower Provinces it could badly injure eastern Canada. On grounds of equity there didn't seem to be any stronger reasons for protecting the Canadian Pacific from that competition which Sir George Stephen is made to say would do away with the Canadian national highway, than there was, and is, to protect the Grand Trunk against the competition which the Canadian Pacific has inaugurated in Ontario and the eastern provinces and so energetically carries on.

Now that the north pole expeditions of Messrs. Gihler and McArthur by way of Hudson's Bay have failed, it may not be out of place to point out for the benefit of future explorers the advantages of a route to the pole by way of Edmonton and Mackenzie River. By this route there is now stage or steamboat communication almost all the way from Calgary on the C. P. R. to the mouth of the Mackenzie on the Arctic ocean in latitude 70 north. A traveller starting in May, June, July or August from Winnipeg could reach the mouth of the Mackenzie, with an unlimited amount of supplies, after a comfortable passage of not more than two months, if he managed the affair properly. From the mouth of the Mackenzie westward to Behring straits is the warmest portion of the coast of the Arctic sea, and the part nearest the pole in America when can be reached without difficulty, and where unlimited supplies can be delivered at reasonable cost. Nowhere else is the climate so mild so close to the pole as at the mouth of the Mackenzie and adjacent coast to the westward. How to get over the 1,400 remaining miles between the coast and the pole is for explorers to decide, but if there is anywhere an open sea to the pole it is north of the Mackenzie—Edmonton Bulletin.

Hon. Thomas Woods will visit the Northwest as soon after Parliament closes as possible.

### TARIFF CHANGES.

The Dominion of Canada, lying side by side with the United States and largely subject to the same commercial conditions, found it necessary a few years ago to imitate the fiscal policy of its great neighbor by imposing protective duties upon the goods imported from foreign countries. The scale of duties adopted was very much lower than that of the United States, but changes have been made from time to time, and the tendency has always been to assimilate the Canadian tariff to the American. The fact that the Minister of Finance proposes, this session, a general increase in duties will, therefore, cause little surprise, and in all probability the changes made will, with a few exceptions, meet with popular approval. The most important change, and the one which will excite the most discussion, is the extension of the National Policy to the iron industry. The tariff on iron is still very much lower than that of the United States; but the American principle of arranging the scale of duties on the different classes of iron to accord with the amount of labor expended on the production of each has been adopted, and the tariff no longer discriminates in favor of foreign labor. The duty on pig iron has been increased from \$2 per ton to \$4 per ton, and cast iron scrap, which was formerly admitted free, will be subject to the same duty as pig iron, while iron in slabs, blooms, loops and puddled bars, on which there was formerly a low revenue duty of 10 per cent, will now only be admitted on payment of \$9 per ton. The other changes are on the same scale, and there now seems to be no reason why the manufacture of iron in Canada should not be a paying investment. One objection made to the adequate protection of the iron industry was that the only sections of the country likely to be directly benefited would be Nova Scotia, British Columbia and the Northwest, as Ontario and Quebec have no coal for fuel. To remove this objection the Minister of Finance has deemed it advisable to remove the duty from anthracite coal. This will enable Ontario and Quebec to import coal for their blast furnaces from Pennsylvania, and Sir Charles Tupper believes it will result in the establishment of great smelting furnaces in the vicinity of the enormous iron deposits of these provinces.

The determination of the Government to develop the iron resources of the country is a matter of general congratulation because the development of a great industry will furnish employment to many thousands of able-bodied workmen, and indirectly stimulate every branch of trade. In making iron, large quantities of coal will be required, and the increased demand for coal will enable the mines to run on a larger scale and turn out coal more cheaply. The men employed in mining iron and in transporting it, will have to be fed by our farmers and will create a profitable home demand for farm products. They will want flour, cornmeal, oatmeal, meat, milk, cheese, vegetables, fruit and eggs, all of which must be bought in Canada. They will buy from the manufacturers of the Dominion boots and shoes, hats, caps and bonnets, and all kinds of clothing, stoves, furniture and other articles of domestic use, and so every manufacturing industry of Canada will be indirectly benefited. Not only will employment be given to all kinds of labor but many young men educated in our schools of science who are now obliged to look abroad for employment will be able to find profitable work at home. Practical chemists will be required to test the minerals to be used in the blast furnaces, and mining engineers will find employment in the mines while mineralogists will be able to prospect to some purpose instead of merely furnishing reports for the government land books.

The Star has for many months urged the Government to do something to establish the most important of manufacturing industries, and it has been assisted in its efforts by a few independent newspapers in other parts of the country. The

party papers were afraid to take any decided stand upon the question. The independent papers have scored a great victory, but we may expect that when the making of iron becomes one of the greatest industries of the Dominion, the party organs will claim all the credit for having established it.—Star.

In the Canadian House of Commons, as well as the British, a new Finance Minister has this year presented his first Budget. Both Ministers differ are men of remarkable strong individuality; and as the other we admired Mr. Goschen's masterful presentation of his subject, in whose minutest details he seemed fairly to revel, so now we have to pay a meed of praise to Sir Charles Tupper, whose firm grasp of a difficult subject, and clear comprehension of the situation, it is equally a pleasure, to witness. Sir Charles, like Mr. Goschen, is in every way a man of business; and the country cannot but gain very greatly by his general citizenship. He is a man of such strong hands, instead of the feeble men of theory who are too often thrust into that office for mere reasons of political expediency. We may not be able to agree with every part of Sir Charles' Budget Speech—we do not with respect to the iron duties, for instance, which we regret to see raised against every industry in the country, merely, as is the case at present at any rate, to advantage one establishment; still we must own that, committed as the Government are to Protection pure and simple—bound to it as they are, indeed, by the recent elections, the straightforward method pursued by Sir Charles Tupper is the best. When it is decided to do a thing, "thorough" is the policy to adopt; and Canada probably has no public man better able through sheer energy to carry out a policy of "thorough" in any department than Sir Charles Tupper. No business will suffer in the long run if committed to capable hands. Mistakes may be made, but the mistake of a strong man is more easily rectified than the uniformly mediocre work of a feeble one. There is not much else that is new to remark on in the Budget. The Debt is acknowledged to be large; but it is represented by great works, without which the country would be exceedingly poor, though it had not a dollar of debt. The announcement that in the arrangement of treaties the representatives of Canada are to be invested with plenipotentiary powers is very important, and Sir Charles had reason to be proud in congratulating the House on a boon whose possession is, we understand, due in a great measure to his own skillful and energetic negotiation. But what we must especially commend in his Speech is the tone of independence adopted towards the United States. This is a thing never needed at this juncture, when the real feeling and designs of American politicians towards Canada is being carefully and dangerously concealed under the specious cloak of a desire for Commercial Union—only to be expressed the plainer, however, accidentally, in such incoherent bullying as that indulged in by the New York Sun on Monday last. With Sir Charles, we have no idea that the policy of non-intercourse will be adopted by the States—this threat is nothing but a little American statesmanship, which often contains a good proportion of the ingredient of bluff; but should it, we believe the interests of the country are quite safe in the hands of the present Administration.—The Week.

### MACLEOD

MacLeod, N. W. T., May 30.—An interview was held by Dewdney with the Bloods yesterday. Red Crow and about a hundred Indians attended. Red Crow lost over 40 horses by Gros Ventres lately. Dewdney took advantage of this to say that stealing must be stopped. When the Indians were arrested the young men decided to come to MacLeod and make a declaration to steal no more. After the loss of the Blood's horses they became restless and did not come but determined to go south and get even with the Gros Ventres. It was settled at the interview that they should not go, but that a joint attempt will be made by the Indian department and the police to get back the horses and arrange on undisturbed with the Gros Ventres to prevent future raids on both sides. Agent Parkington starts to-night for the south on Indian business.

Charles Turner, head millwright at the Manitoba Salt & Lumber Co., and for the past fifteen years, while doing the shafting this business, was caught in the pulpwoods by a shaft, tearing off his leg and breaking his arm into a jelly. He had no family.

### Correspondence.

(Our columns are open to all provided the subject matter is of public interest, and proper language is used, but in no case do we hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.)

### MOST UNJUST DEALING.

To the Editor of the Progress.—

Sir: Will you kindly allow me a little space to defend myself against a very unjust accusation which appeared in your last issue. One Wm. Chesterfield claimed to have been unjustly treated in regard to a stray pony. Here are the facts: Mr. Gray of Qu'Appelle lost the pony. He came to no place looking for it, I told him where I had seen it. He had to get back to town by noon that day so he asked me if I would look for the pony for him, stating that he had offered five dollars reward for him. I offered to spend two days looking for him providing he would pay me \$1 a day for my trouble (not \$2, neither did I receive \$2 a day). This he readily agreed to do and I went out and found the pony at Mr. Chesterfield's having come in the night before with his cattle. I am prepared to affirm on oath that I never said the beast was mine. He asked me what she was worth. I replied about \$125, and asked him what his charge was for keeping her. He replied "well when you see any strange animals around your place take them in." Further than this I wish to inform Mr. C. that if he "has been informed" that I stated that I was two hours trying to catch it he has been *wrongly informed* and had better take his information in future with a grain of salt.

In conclusion I wish to say that it seems to me the *grasping* boot is on the other leg, and if Mr. C. wishes to know in what way, he can find out by calling on me or asking through your columns.

Thanking you for so much space.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

F. G. MARKWOOD.

Tupper announces that samples of this year's crop of grain, fruit and roots will be shown at Liverpool exhibition, although a general exhibit will not be sent from Canada.

Cron and Middleton will visit British Columbia about the end of August to locate the site of the proposed defences to be erected near Victoria by the Imperial Government. The proposed system of defence is a very comprehensive one and the armament will include several 81 ton guns which were shipped from Halifax about six months ago. The required plans are expected from England shortly.

### THE TRAGEDY OF LAC ST. PIERRE.

Two men died last night, on Lac St. Pierre. The wind was blow, blow, blow, When the crew of the wood schooner "John" Got sick and ran below.

For the wind she blew like hurricane, Bore by she'd blow some more, When the snow blew up on Lac St. Pierre, One-half mile from the shore.

De captain she's walk on de front deck, She's walk on de hind deck too; She's call de crew from up de hale, She call de cook too.

De cook his name was Ross, He's come from Montreal, Was chambermaid on a lumber barge On dat big Lachine Canal.

De wind she's blow from net-west, When de wind she's blow too, When de crew say, "Oh! captain, Whatever shall I do?"

De captain she's throw the hank, But still she show some spite, For de crew he can't pass on dat shore, Because he loose dat shift.

De night was dark like one black cat, De waves run high and fast, When de captain take poor Ross, And fish him to de mass.

When the captain put on the life preserver, He jump into the sea, And he say, "good bye, my Ross, dear, I go down for your sake."

Next morning, very lonely, About half past two, three, four, De captain cook with Ross' crew, Lay corpses on dat shore.

For de wind she's blow like hurricane, In 'U' south she blow some more, For dat shore freezing on Lac St. Pierre, One-half mile from de shore.

Now, all good word about what man, Take warning by de ship, And live on one good shore, But de wind she blow like hurricane, And when she's blow some more, You'll never see her on Lac St. Pierre, You'll never see her on shore.



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TO GIVE THE  
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ranted. Give satisfaction. Shop at Edge-  
ley, 100 ft. north west of Qu'Appelle.

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Dental Surgeon.

**TENANTS RIGHTS IN IRELAND**

WHAT RECENT CHANGES IN THE LAW  
HAVE SECURED TO THE TENANTS.

Henry George says that the land  
laws of Ireland are more favourable to  
the Irish tenant than the land  
laws of the United States and Can-  
ada are to the American and Can-  
adian tenants.

The Irish Loyal and Patriotic  
union has issued a circular giving a  
brief statement of the rights now by  
law secured to tenants. These privi-  
leges are of gradual growth, and  
date from various acts of Parliament.  
They have, however, in recent years,  
been largely extended by three  
great measures:—(1.) The Land act  
of 1870; (2.) The Land Law act,  
1885; and (3.) The Land Purchase  
act, 1881. It will, then, be conveni-  
ent to consider these various privi-  
leges in chronological order.

**PRIVILEGES ACQUIRED PRIOR TO 1870.**

No tenant can be evicted for non-  
payment of rent unless one year's  
rent is in arrear. (Landlord and  
Tenant act, 1860, sect. 52.)

Even when evicted for non-pay-  
ment of rent—a tenant can recover  
possession within six months by  
payment of the amount due, and in  
that case the landlord must pay to  
the tenant the amount of any profit  
he could have made out of the land  
while the tenant was out of possession.  
[11 Anne, c. 2, sect. 2; 8  
Geo. I., c. 2, sect. 4; Act of 1860  
(23 and 24 Vict. c. 154), sect. 70.]

**THE LANDLORD MUST PAY HALF THE**

poor rate.—If the government valua-  
tion of a holding is £4 or upwards,  
(Poor Relief act, 1843, sect. 1.)  
The landlord must pay the entire  
poor rate.—If the government valua-  
tion is under £4. (Poor Relief acts,  
1833, sect. 74; 1849, sect. 11.)

**PRIVILEGES UNDER THE ACT OF 1870.**

A yearly tenant who is disturbed  
in his holding by the act of the  
landlord, for causes other than non-  
payment of the rent and the gov-  
ernment valuation of whose hold-  
ing does not exceed £100 per annu-  
m, must be paid by his land-  
lord not only—(a) Full compensa-  
tion for all improvements made by  
himself or his predecessors, such as  
unexhausted manures, permanent  
buildings and reclamation of waste  
lands; but also—(b) Compensation  
for disturbance, a sum of money  
which may amount to seven years'  
rent. (Land act, 1870, sects. 1, 2  
and 3.) Under the act of 1881, the  
landlord's power of disturbance is  
practically abolished.

A yearly tenant, even when  
evicted for non-payment of rent,  
must be paid by his landlord—(a)  
Compensation for all improvements,  
such as unexhausted manures, per-  
manent buildings, and reclamation  
of waste land. (Sect. 4.) and when  
his rent does not exceed £15 he  
must be paid in addition—(b) A  
sum of money which may amount  
to seven years' rent, if the court  
decides that the rent is exorbitant.  
(Sects. 3 and 9.) Until the contrary  
is proved, the improvements are  
presumed to have been made by  
the tenants. (Sect. 5.) The tenant  
can make his claim for compensa-  
tion immediately on notice to quit  
being served, and cannot be evicted  
until the compensation is paid.  
(Sects. 16 and 21.)

A yearly tenant, even when  
voluntarily surrendering his farm,  
must either be paid by landlord—(a)  
Compensation for all his improve-  
ments; or be (b) permitted to sell  
his improvements to an incoming  
tenant. (Sect. 4.)

In all new tenancies.—The land-  
lord must pay half the county or  
grand jury cess, if the valuation is  
£4 or upwards. The landlord must  
pay the entire county or grand  
jury cess, if the value does not  
exceed £4. (Land act, 1870, sects.  
65 and 66.)

**PRIVILEGES UNDER THE ACT OF 1881.**

The acts of 1870 mainly conferred  
two advantages on evicted ten-  
ants:—(a) Full payment for all  
improvements; (b) Compensation  
for disturbance.

The act of 1881 gave three addi-  
tional privileges to those who avail  
themselves of them—  
1. Fixity of Tenure.—By which  
the tenant remains in possession of  
his land for ever, subject to period-  
ical revision of his rent. (Land act  
1881, sect. 8.)

If a tenant has not had a fair rent  
fixed, and his landlord proceeds to  
evict him for non-payment of rent,  
he can apply to the court to fix the  
fair rent; and meantime the eviction  
proceedings will be restrained by the  
court. (Land act, 1881, sect. 13.)

2. Fair rent.—By which any  
yearly tenant may apply to Land  
Commission court (the judge of  
which were appointed under Mr.  
Gladstone's administration) to fix the  
fair rent of his holding. The ap-  
plication is referred to three persons,  
one of whom is a lawyer, and the  
other two inspect and value the  
farm. This rent can never again be  
raised by the landlord. (Land act,  
1881, sect. 8.)

3. Free Sale.—By which every  
yearly tenant may, whether he has  
had a fair rent fixed or not, sell his  
tenancy to the highest bidder when-  
ever he desires to leave. (Land  
act, 1881, sect. 1.)

There is no practical limit to the  
price he may sell it for, and twenty  
times the amount of the annual rent  
has frequently been obtained in  
every province of Ireland. Even  
if a tenant is evicted, he has the  
right either to redeem at any time  
within six months, or to sell his  
tenancy within the same period to a  
purchaser who can likewise redeem  
and thus acquire all the privileges  
of the tenant. Land act, 1881, sect.  
13.)

**PRIVILEGES UNDER THE LAND PUR-  
CHASE ACT OF 1885.**

If a tenant wishes to buy his  
holding, and arranges with his land-  
lord as to terms, he can change his  
position from that of a perpetual  
rent payer into that of the payer of  
an annuity terminable at the end of  
forty-nine years, and the Govern-  
ment supplying him with the entire  
purchase money, to be paid during  
these forty-nine years at 4 per cent.  
This annual payment of £4 for every  
£100 borrowed covers both princi-  
pal and interest. Thus if a tenant  
already paying a statutory rent of  
£50 agreed to buy from his landlord  
at twenty years' purchase (or £1,-  
000), the Government will lend him  
the money, his rent will at once  
cease, and he will pay, not £50, but  
£40 yearly, for forty-nine years,  
and then become the owner of his  
holding free of rent. It is hardly  
necessary to point out that, as these  
forty-nine years of payment roll by,  
the interest of the tenant in his  
holding increases rapidly in value.  
(Land Purchase act, 1885, sects. 2,  
3 and 4.)

In considering these privileges, it  
must be borne in mind that those  
conferred by the Act of 1881 (which  
broke down old contracts of tenancy,  
and even prohibited tenants of hold-  
ings valued under £150 yearly  
from contracting themselves out of  
the Act) could not have been given  
under the Constitution of the United  
States.

The evict-till-farther is the latest.  
A wrinkled coat-tail, bearing dusty  
too marks, means: "I have spoken  
to your father."

—Dr. Clark's Sarsaparilla cures all  
chronic diseases of the blood, not a  
single failure having yet been reported.  
It is as great a success as Cinch  
Kidney Cure.

**LIGHTENING THE BURDEN.**

"Let me carry your pain, my dear,  
Bringing over with water  
No! I'll take hold, and you take hold."  
Answered the farmer's daughter.

And she would give her own sweet way.  
As her merry eyes grew brighter;  
So she took hold, and he took hold,  
And it made the burden lighter.

And every day the burden seemed  
Over the well-cultured piping.  
Was grand drawn by loads of brown,  
Good and so softly dripping.

And every day the burden seemed  
Fought by being divided.  
For he took hold and she took hold,  
By the self same spirit guided.

Till by and by they learned to love  
And each trust in the other,  
Till she for him one twilight dim,  
Left father and left mother.

The wedding bells were rung at noon.  
The bride being given,  
And now the pair, without a care,  
Entered an earthly heaven.

When storm and sunshine mingled they  
Went seldom through sorrow,  
And when it came they met the same  
With a bright hope of tomorrow.

And now they're at the eve of life,  
While the western skies grow brighter,  
For she took hold, and he took hold,  
And it made the burden lighter.

The Government have at length de-  
clared their policy as to Disallowance.  
The agreement with the C. P. R. is to  
be maintained, and no competing lines  
in Manitoba, as well as British Colum-  
bia and the Northwest, are to be  
allowed. Government have come to  
this decision because it is considered  
that the country is bound in honor to  
carry out the agreement with the  
Company, and because in order to pro-  
tect the many millions spent by the  
Eastern Provinces in opening up the  
West, it is deemed necessary to pre-  
vent the sale of the West being tapped  
at several points by the United States.  
As to the first point, it is clear that if  
the C. P. R. insists on their pound of  
flesh it must be paid. We repeat, the  
Company are not to be punished be-  
cause they have given us the railway  
full five years before it was due.  
Their enterprise has had large reward,  
but it is thoroughly well deserved.  
The profit they have reaped might be  
a ground for concession on their part;  
but their must be no compulsion: a  
contract, however onerous, must not  
be broken for reasons of mere expedi-  
ency. By a clause in the C. P. R. contract  
the Company were given protection  
against competing lines in the North-  
west certainly. It is contended in  
Manitoba that this money does not  
extend to that Province—a contention  
which is supported by the fact that  
when the boundaries of Manitoba were  
extended in 1881 the restriction of  
railways was confined to the added  
territory; indeed, the contention has  
been admitted by the Government  
itself. Disallowance in Manitoba is  
exercised by the Government as a  
matter of policy, the principle there  
being the same as in the Northwest.  
The Dominion has incurred a great  
debt in building the C. P. R.; all but  
a trifling proportion of that debt falls  
on the Eastern Provinces; and the  
interest of these Eastern Provinces,  
belonging to near ninety-eight per  
cent of the population, must not be  
imposed by yielding to the demands  
of another two per cent. in Manitoba  
and the North-west. It may be that  
free railway construction in Manitoba  
might forward, as nothing else can,  
the development of the country; still,  
that is a matter of debate, and we can-  
not blame the Government for refusing  
to accept that view of hand. For  
our own part we are inclined to think  
that the Government policy is ashort-  
sighted one. The North-west is not  
making the progress that was reason-  
ably expected; the results, indeed,  
after seven years, are ludicrously out  
of proportion to what was predicted  
when the construction of the C. P. R.  
was begun, though that can be no sur-  
prise to anybody of sense, whom a  
heated imagination did not lead to ex-  
pect that, on the opening of the coun-  
try, the whole population of Europe  
would rush over to fill it up forthwith.  
It is, however, making a healthy,  
though slow growth—perhaps the  
healthier for its slowness. In view of  
the great debt incurred, any cause that  
may impede the development of the  
North-west ought to be removed, if it  
can be done with a reasonable amount  
of safety. The policy of the Govern-  
ment, broadly stated, is to develop  
the Dominion as a whole, promote  
inter-Provincial trade, which policy is  
to be entirely approved; but it does  
not seem clear that this design would  
be seriously endangered by allowing  
free railway construction. If, how-  
ever, it were found to do so, an effec-  
tual remedy might, perhaps, be applied  
through the tariff, which already is a  
powerful protection. Anything that  
tends to facilitate transportation be-  
tween the North-west and the Eastern  
Provinces as railway competition  
would do, must rather tend to loosen  
the ties between the Provinces.  
The danger, of course, is, and the fear  
of the Government, is that the binding  
might take place rather with the  
State than with the Provinces; and  
there is something in that. Still, we  
have faith in the existing connection  
between Eastern Canada and the West;  
our business houses have the field very  
much to themselves at present, and we  
believe they may be trusted, with the  
moderate protection of the tariff, to  
hold their own, especially as, with  
cheap rates of freight, Eastern Canada  
would be as near and convenient a  
market for the North-west as the man-  
ufacturing districts of the States.  
—The Week.

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cipality of Qu'Appelle, with Flour,  
Bran and Shorts, in exchange for  
Wheat on the most liberal terms.  
We are also prepared to Chop Bar-  
ley and Oats for Feed.  
Will pay 65 cents per bushel for No. 1  
Hard Wheat, being 8 cents per bushel.

**Higher than**  
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**FAMILY KNITTING MACHINES.**  
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BEST  
FAMILY  
KNITTING  
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IN USE.  
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 BRANCH at FORT QU'APPELLE.

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 A large and splendid assortment of  
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 HALIFAX TWEEDS,  
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**O.C. BAILEY & CO.** — PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.  
 A SPECIALTY: ALL WORK WARRANTED.  
 ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE. FINE WATCH REPAIRING  
 All Goods are first-class and will be sold at Ontario prices.  
 —"STONE," "GEM," BAND AND WEDDING RINGS.  
 A splendid assortment of  
 Rings, Rings, Rings,  
 COLLAR STUDS,  
 SCARF PINS,  
 SLEEVE BUTTONS,  
 EAR RINGS,  
 CHAINS,  
 BROOCHES,  
 LOCKETS,  
 CHAINS,  
 AMERICAN WATCHES, Gold, Silver and Rolled Gold Plate  
 A large select stock of SOLID GOLD, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED  
 Just Received.

**CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,**  
**WATCHES,**

**QUEEN'S HOTEL,**  
 OF THE  
**TOWN OF QU'APPELLE.**

The Leading House in the West.  
**G. S. DAVIDSON,**  
 PROPRIETOR

**A Full Assortment of Furniture!**  
 OF ALL KINDS  
**Kept Constantly on Hand,**  
 ALSO IN STOCK, A FULL LINE OF  
**Coffins and Caskets.**  
**GEO. H. V. BULYEA,**  
 Corner Qu'Appelle St. and Ninth Avenue, Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.

  
**Dominion Lands Government Intelligence Office**  
 APPLICATION FOR PATENTS CAN BE MADE AT THIS OFFICE, F. L. L. OSLER  
 Government Agent.  
**FOR SALE.**  
 Ontario and Qu'Appelle Lands, many of them lying close to Qu'Appelle, on the C.P.  
 R., at low prices, purchasers having the advantages of Churches, Schools, Daily Mail and  
 good Stores, etc.  
**MONEY TO LOAN.**  
 THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND LOAN CO. will advance Money on Improved Land.  
 A number of Improved Farms at Edgeley, Indian Head and Fort Qu'Appelle, are  
 offered.  
 Several choice STOCK SECTIONS close to Town can be purchased on reasonable terms.  
 Those wishing for lists of Government Lands to Homestead, or Lands to purchase will  
 apply at the office of  
 Qu'Appelle, May 13, 1886. F. L. L. OSLER

**The Progress Store**  
 Will be found to contain a well selected stock of  
**BOOKS STATIONERY**  
**FANCY GOODS.**  
**SCHOOL BOOKS**





## Our Loss.

All that remains of our highly esteemed townsman, the late Hector McLeish, will be interred this afternoon in the Qu'Appelle cemetery, the funeral cortege leaving his late residence at 14 o'clock. The town is plunged in mourning over our sad loss, and while we feel it, how many fold more so must the loving and beloved wife, whose all now lies in the cold embrace of death. The deceased was in the very prime of life, being but 34 years of age; he leaves his wife and one young child. Mr. McLeish was one of the very first settlers in this locality, he having arrived here from near London, Ont., five years ago yesterday when the country was an uninhabited plain. He has been identified with the growth of our town from the beginning, and was a member of our first municipal council. May the Great Father of all be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless, while passing through this vale of tears.

## HOME & GOSSIP.

### QU'APPELLE.

—All the business places will be closed this afternoon during the funeral of the late Hector McLeish.

—An ox fell into the well of J.B. Hawkes, sec. 22, T. 18, R. 17, on Thursday night last, and Mr. Hawkes being alone was unable to get him out.

—Notice the program of the public meetings to be held in the Methodist church next Wednesday and Thursday evening in connection with the annual district meeting.

—Great praise is being bestowed by our remaining citizens upon those who are pursuing the murderers and horse thieves, and at the progress they are making in having traced them so far successfully, being but sixteen hours behind them last evening.

—Sergt. McPherson and Const. McKay came down from Prince Albert on Tuesday with warrants to apprehend the murderer of Smith at Touchwood, and on another charge two Indians that had taken refuge at Crooked Lakes. The murderer of Smith is known and is said to be at Turtle Mountain across the boundary.

—Rev. J. Bridger, of St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool, England, organizing Secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, was in town this week. He came out from England in charge of a party of emigrants numbering 400, most of whom settled in Manitoba. Mr. Bridger is the originator of the connection of the Anglican church with emigration, and is one of the directors of Prof. Tanner's colonization scheme in this vicinity. He was very much pleased with Qu'Appelle and the country round about here.

### WE WONDER

—What the police were doing to give the red handed murderers thirty-six hours start?

—Why the town or municipality does not make a decent approach to the immigrant building?

—Why Qu'Appelle and other points cannot have a few more police, with less at Regina?

—Why it is necessary for police officials to wait idly for information with foul murder stalking through the land?

—If J. B. R. had no further use for his driving outfit after "about three weeks," what he is going to do with the gray?

—Why the citizens of our town should have to start out to do police duty, pay their own money for a special train and other expenses when there is a large police force in the country, and the government is supposed to pay the cost of enforcing the criminal law?

## REGINA DISTRICT MEETING. METHODIST CHURCH.

The annual meeting will be held in the Methodist church, Qu'Appelle, on Wednesday and Thursday, 8th and 9th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock each day. Lay delegates will attend on Thursday morning. Public meetings will be held on the evening of each day as below:

### First Day.

Subject: Our Sabbath-schools. Topic 1—Bible-class work, by Rev. W. C. Hunt, Moosejaw.

Topic 2—Art of questioning, Rev. Geo. Daniel, Regina.

Topic 3—How to interest younger scholars, Rev. O. Darwin, Ft. Qu'Appelle.

Topic 4—Relation of Sabbath-school to the church. Rev. A. Andrews, Qu'Appelle.

### Second Day.

Subject: Temperance.

Topic 1—Temperance legislation. Rev. J. Pooley.

Topic 2—Temperance in the church. Rev. A. Andrews.

Topic 3—Prohibition vs. License. Rev. G. Daniel.

Topic 4—Best methods of work. Rev. C. S. Willis.

Fifteen minutes for introducing each topic.

In general discussion each speaker limited to three minutes.

No one topic to exceed thirty minutes in length.

## ANOTHER MURDER.

### MAN FOUND MURDERED NEAR SUMNER.

The settlers in the Fertile Belt were thrown into great excitement on Monday morning by the finding of the body of Samuel Poole in a bluff near his dwelling house with evidence that the deceased had met his death by foul play. The news was brought to Whitehead by Mr. Leftwick, Poole's nearest neighbor, who stated that he last saw Poole plowing with his oxen on Friday morning last at about 6 o'clock. Poole usually gets his mail from Leftwick and on Saturday night he failed to come for it. Sunday found Poole also absent from the service of the church of England held at Sumner. A man also stated he had called at Poole's house and found no one at home and he simply thought Poole was looking after some of his stock which might have strayed, for Poole had quite a herd. Another man stated he had found one of Poole's oxen with its collar hanging from its neck as it grazed and he went and fixed it properly and took no further heed. Leftwick and a few more of the neighbors however, went on Monday morning to Poole's place and found some of the cattle confined wanting food and water and apparently neglected, which surprised them. They went to the ploughed field and there by the plough saw evidence that the team had rested where they had stopped a very long time and had finally broken away and unhitched themselves from the implement. This excited the seekers for Poole and they went to his house and found a valise newly cut open with its contents scattered on the floor. They presented their search for the missing man and found his body in a bluff near his house. He was strapped to the foot of a tree by his neck and the back of his head battered in by some blunt instrument. A heavy bludgeon was found close by.

—A German judge has decided that cats are wild animals and that anybody can kill them with impunity, as far as the law is concerned. This is all very well, but what Qu'Appelle wants is a similar decision by a North-west judge with reference to ill-behaved dogs running at large, of which the town has enough and to spare.

Chicago, May 30.—The sculling event to day at Calumet Lake has been Gaudere and Hanban, was a close, exciting and honest one, and resulted in Gaudere being the winner by three lengths.

—The Progress store stock of fancy goods, dolls, toys, etc., is worth seeing. Call in.

—Dr. Meyer, of Rolandrie, N. W. T., recommends Clinax Kidney Cure in the highest terms, so do all who have given it a trial. Dr. Clark's Sarsaparilla for the blood is meeting with like success.

The Postmaster-General will endeavor to make arrangements for the House prorogues for the establishment of the parcel post system with the United States. He has also under consideration a proposition to extend parcel post facilities to exchange with certain British colonies and foreign countries through the medium of the British Government.

In the Exchequer Court a petition of right came up for hearing, being a suit brought by the Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co., for payment for teams supplied for transport of troops during the recent rebellion. The Government had allowed \$10 per day for each team up to the first of May, 1886, but after that had only allowed \$8, and the company took action to recover the additional \$2, which in all amounts to \$4,900. The petitioners have other claims amounting to \$1,400.

### THE TOMB.

At Waterloo, on the 31st May, 1887, Hector McLeish, of Qu'Appelle, aged 34 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, 2nd inst., leaving his late residence at 1 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

## J. McEWEN, General Blacksmith,

Carriage and Wagon Builder.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

All kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Flow shares made to order and guaranteed to work. A large quantity of

### IRON AND COAL

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.

Carriage springs, axles and thimble-skains for wagons.

Qu'Appelle, June 2, 1887.

### Light Draught Stallion.

Two years old

### "TOMMY."

Will stand during the season of 1887 to a limited number of approved mares at his stables, Sec. 23, T. 17, R. 14, five miles south of Qu'Appelle.

No particulars apply to the undersigned.

A. WEBSTER.

Qu'Appelle, June 2, 1887.



## Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for erecting Telegraph Poles, &c.," will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on

WEDNESDAY, June 15th,

for the erection of poles in place of every alternate pole, on telegraph line between Qu'Appelle and Humboldt, N. W. T.—distance of about one hundred and forty-three miles.

The poles, (barked cedar, twenty feet in length), will be delivered by the Government, free of cost, near the foot of every alternate pole and the insulators, brackets and nails will also be delivered, free of cost, along the line, in 100 lb. to 150 lb. lots.

The contractor will be required to plant said cedar poles, not less than four feet deep, where each alternate old pole now stands, and must attach thereto new brackets and insulators, also the wire in present use.

The contractor will also be required to put the remaining alternate old poles (as far as practicable) in fairly good order, remembering that such poles are to be replaced by new cedar poles during the summer of 1888. During such reconstruction the contractor must maintain, as far as practicable, the continuity of the wire between Qu'Appelle and Humboldt, for dispatch of business.

Work to commence during June, and to be completed not later than September 15th, 1887.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to one per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GORDON, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, May 15th, 1887.

## PUBLIC SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a power of Sale contained in a Chattel Mortgage, which Mortgage shall be produced at the time of Sale, I will offer for Sale by

### PUBLIC AUCTION

at Doolittle's Livery Stable, at Qu'Appelle Station.

SATURDAY, June 4th, 1887.

at 2 o'clock, p. m.

A PAIR OF PONIES.

TERMS CASH.

LESLIE GORDON, Advocate for Mortgagees, G. S. DAVIDSON, Auctioneer.

Qu'Appelle, June 2, 1887.

## FOR SALE.

### A BARGAIN

\$1,600 CASH will purchase the North-east quarter of Section 24, 17, 20 head of cattle, 4 horses sheep, 1 breeding sow, 2 wagons, harnesses Toronto mower, plows, harrows, etc., 15 acres of crop, 300 roots of rhubarb, 100 apple trees, currant bushes, house and household furniture, and everything except beds and bedding. The above is located 2½ miles from Balgonia Station.

Apply to WM. CHESTERFIELD, Qu'Appelle, May 26, 1886.

## Strayed or Driven away

ABOUT the 27th or 28th April, were last seen on the trail near Prof. Tanner's settlement, 3 mare ponies: 1 cream colored with white face, dark mane and tail, two years old (with foal), all feet from knees down white. 1 pinto, white face, right eye white, fetlocks of hind feet white, six years old, with a sucking colt ten months old dark colored, with full white face, left hind foot white from fetlock down, left eye white.

Any information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received, will pay expenses to any person kind enough to return them to the owner.

P. S. GRAHAM, Qu'Appelle.

Information addressed to THE PROGRESS Office.

Qu'Appelle, May 26, 1887.

## STRAYED.

ON the 23rd April, from Sec. 32, T. 18, R. 14, Horse Pony, 8 years old; color, chestnut, white face, three feet white, attached to him was long rope with a picket.

The finder by returning the above will be well rewarded.

R. KING, Qu'Appelle P.O.

Information may be addressed to THE PROGRESS Office.

Qu'Appelle, May 26, 1887.

## WM. CLUSTON,

### Builder & Contractor

QU'APPELLE.

Estimates Furnished

ON SHORT NOTICE.

OFFICE AT QUEEN'S HOTEL.

## New Spring Goods!

OF

### Boots and Shoes,

For Everybody!

I PURPOSE using nothing but the very best material and in selling these goods at reasonable prices. We are confident you will receive satisfaction.

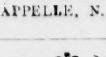
Porpoise Laces in Stock.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

TERMS CASH.

S. H. COLLINS.

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.



## Public Notice,

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has this day been pleased to order that sitting of the

### SUPREME COURT

of the North West Territories for the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia shall be held at the Town of Regina, in the said District, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the following days, namely:

Monday, 28th March, A.D., 1887.

Monday, 27th June, A.D., 1887.

By Command,

A. E. FORGET, Secretary.

Lieutenant Governor's Office, Regina, 28th March, 1887.

## LOST.

BETWEEN Range 16 and the Town of Qu'Appelle, on the Edgley Trail, A Brown Leather Purse containing money, postage stamps, etc. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to this office.

Qu'Appelle, May 26, 1886.

## FRANK MARWOOD

SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH,

### General Blacksmith

AND

### Practical Horse-shoer

A trial solicited from parties having interfering horses. Flow Shares made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

Qu'Appelle, April 21st, 1887.

## New Millinery and

### Fancy Store.

## MISS A. McRAE

has opened out a well assorted stock of first class

### MILLINERY.

FANCY GOODS, Etc. in the premises lately occupied by Dr. Carthen.

QU'APPELLE ST., QU'APPELLE.

## STEMSHORN & Co.

WATCHMAKERS

AND JEWELLERS

## REGINA, N. W. T.

A Splendid assortment of

Watches, Clocks and Jewellery

always on hand.

Repairs sent from the country will feel our prompt attention.

IMPORTERS of GERMAN

(HARTZ MOUNTAIN) CARBIDES.

Regina, April 14, 1887.

## JOHN B. MILLIKEN, & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds

### Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS,

CURRY COMBS,

HORSE BRUSHES,

BEELS,

BRANKETS,

SPURS,

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Qu'Appelle, Nov. 25, 1886.

## Hotel and Farm

### FOR SALE.

THE Commercial Hotel, well and favorably known, in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Station, Billiard Table and Bar Fitted. Household Furniture, Beds and fixtures and everything in the House, also the adjacent and commodious Stable adjoining the above covering two lots on Casswell street.

The farm is within one mile of the Town of Qu'Appelle Station, and is comprised the east half of Section 32, Township 18 Range 14, west of 2nd Meridian. 220 acres good comfortable farm house, wagon large stables and other outbuildings, well under cultivation and fenced, and well watered.

Mrs. Shere being now a widow, and feeling not in a position to carry on the business as heretofore will dispose of the above property at a bargain. For terms, make known on application.

N.B.—The farm is one of the best in Qu'Appelle District.

MARIA SHERE

Address: Qu'Appelle Station 1st

S. W. T.

## Court of Revision

### NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the magistracy of the South Qu'Appelle will be held on Thursday, 2nd day of June, 1887.

at 10 o'clock, a. m. in

McLane's Hall, Qu'Appelle.

Parties interested will govern themselves accordingly.

By order, A. M. McLANE, Magistrate.

May 15th, 1887.

—Great profusion of fancy

albums, indestructible, and

dolls, tin and wooden toys, etc.

at THE PROGRESS STORE.